Civil & Religious
INTELLIGENCER.

No. 12] SANGERFIELD, N. Y.—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1817. VOL. I.

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THE LEGISLATURE

Have as yet been principally engaged in hearing and disposing of petitions. Several subjects of great public interest, are likely to engage their attention.

On Saturday Mr. Van Buren gave notice, that he would on some future day ask for leave to bring in a bill, to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish frauds against creditors.

The Treasure made his annual report on Friday. The receipts, together with the balance in the treasury, on the 1st Jan. last, amount to

Dolls. 2,069,354 75

The payments during the same time, to 2,008,991 [illegible]

Balance in the Treasury, 60,453 75

As the substance of this report will be embraced in the one soon to be made by the Comptroller, we shall omit its publication.

Salaries—The following resolution, moved by Mr. Barstow, was adopted in Assembly on Thursday, and Messrs. Barstow, Camp, Tappen, Emett, and Lester appointed the committee to make the enquiry.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of the officers of government of this state, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Claims Law—The bill reported in Congress to repeal certain sections of the law providing for property captured or destroyed during the war, has been the subject of much debate; a great number of attempts have been made to preserve, by amendment, the substance of the old law, but without effect. The bill virtually takes from the commissioner of claims all his powers, and leaves the various descriptions of claims heretofore within his purview, to be decided by the accountant of the war department or by congress. The bill has passed the lower house.

Army—On, on the 10th inst. move[illegible] r Cam[illegible] on the expediency of [illegible] ed in enquiry int[illegible] Some debate took place [illegible] ing the army; during which the necessity of retrenching the expence, or rather the needless expence, of the army and navy, was urged by several members; and it was declared by Mr Randolph that every man in the army cost the government upon an average $9[illegible]0, and every man in the navy $1000, per annum.

A bill appropriating $40,0[illegible]0 towards the subsistence of the army the current year, to enable the customary advances to be made to contractors for rations, has been engrossed.

National Bank—Mr. Calhoun, from the committee on the national currency, to whom was referred a resolution, directing them to enquire whether the Directors of the United States Bank have adopted any arrangements by which the specie portion of the second instalment can be evaded or postponed—made a report on the 10th.

Soldiers' bounty lands—A bill was reported on the 11th, authorising the commutation of soldiers' bounty lands. Let soldiers beware how they become a prey to speculators. If this bill passes, they will probably be enabled to receive from the government from $[illegible]00 to $5[illegible] in lieu of their lands.

The secretary of war has been directed to report the number of officers and privates composing the military establishment of the United States. Argus.

From the Mediterranean the advices are adverse to peace with Algiers, and it is stated in the Advocate, we suspect prematurely, that the dey had refused to ratify the treaty. A refusal to ratify it was expected and the American squadron had sailed to blockade, in such event happening, the harbor of Algiers. The works had been repaired and strengthened, under the direction of French engineers, and furnaces erected for heating shot. Our Mediterranean force is too limited to warrant an attack before it is reinforced. ib.

Grand Canal—A county meeting was held at the court house in Canandaigua, on the 8th inst. Col. Troup in the chair, and N. Rochester secretary, on the subject of the canal.—The meeting was successively addressed by the chairman, Mr. Hoiley and Mr. Granger: after which several resolutions, expresive of the feelings of the meeting, and of their views of the important benefits which would accrue to the state and the union from the completion of the canal, were adopted, and a committee appointed, consisting of Messrs Troup, Nicholas Granger, Howell and Rochester, for the purpose of laying before the national and state legislatures the views and wishes of the people of that county upon this interesting subject. ib.

Death of Mr. Dallas. A letter written in Philadelphia yesterday, adds a Postscript to the following amount. "The Hon. ALEXANDER J. DALLAS died suddenly, this morning"—Com. Adv.

ARGUS SUMMARY.

Henry Philips has been found guilty in the Boston judicial court, of murdering Gasper Donegri.

A report has been received from Pernambuco, stating the capture of Monteviedo by the Portuguese.

Distress in Ireland—A private letter received at Baltimore from Dublin, says, "A famine in this unfortunate country is inevitable for the harvest entirely failed from the badness of the weather."

Barber Badger, publisher of the Naval Tempie, was robbed a few evenings since, between Frankford and Philadelphia, by two foot-pads, of $150. Mr. B. was so injured by the villains that he lay helpless in the road till discovered by two gentlemen.

From the Spanish Maine we have advices that the patriots have defeated the royalists in three successive engagements: and that the former had been reinforced by 3000 men. Gen. Bolivar had left St. Thomas with a brig, two schrs. and some troops also to join them.

The Spaniards are preparing to send out an expedition, with 3800 men, from Cadiz, to Buenos Ayres, but when it will sail is very dubtful.

A grey eagle, called king of birds, was killed lately in Montgomery Pa. the wings of which being extended measured seven feet one inch and a half. This was truly a rara avi, being the first ever seen in that neighborhood.

Fayetteville, (N. C.) Jan. 9.

Female Duelling.—We understand that last week a point of honor was decided between two ladies, near the South-Carolina line. The details not received. It is said that the cause of quarrel was the usual one in such cases, viz. *love*. The object of the rival affections of these fair champions was present on the field, as the mutual arbiter in the dreadful combat. He had the grief of beholding one of the suitors for his favor fall before his eyes. She was wounded, but, we understand, not mortally. The whole business was managed with all the inflexibility & decorum practised on such occasions. The conqueror is to be immediately married to the innocent second, conformable to the previous conditions of the duel.

Violent Storm.—On Friday night last we experienced a severe storm of snow, hail, & rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, more incessant and vivid, in some parts of the neighboring country, than was ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitants. We learn from *Fitzwilliam*, (N. H.) that the new and elegant Meeting-house in that town was struck by the lightning, and wholly consumed.—The flames orginated in a pile of shavings which were under the house, and with which the lightning communicated through an opening in the underpinning near the termination of the rod which it descended. The loss is estimated at $8000. *Mas. Spy.*

It is said Mr. Delaplaine, of Philadelphia, intends to publish a likeness of the Rev. Dr Backus, from a painting made for him in 1815, by Wood.

THE CHRISTIAN'S
WEEKLY MONITOR.

MEMORIAL.

THREE ILLUSTRIOUS DOCTORS OF DIVINITY, ARE NO MORE!

DIED—In the city of Hartford, (Conn.) on the 25th of December last, the Rev. *NATHAN STRONG*, D. D. in the 69th year of his age. (See a biographical sketch of Dr. S. in the Monitor, page 310.)

—At Clinton, (Oneida Co. N. Y.) on the night of the 26th December last, the Rev. *JAZEL BACKUS*, D. D. and President of Hamilton College.—We have been waiting, with anxious desire and expectation of receiving a more full biographical account of Dr. B. and are yet in hopes of receiving one. We should have given place to that which has appeared in some newspapers, but are of opinion that a more complete account is due. The writer of that piece himself, considered it but a hasty sketch; and left it, hoping that some of the friends of Dr. B. would furnish a more ample account.

—In the city of New Haven, (Conn.) on the 11th of January, 1817, the Rev. *TIMOTHY DWIGHT*, S. T. D. L. L. D. President of Yale College, in the 65th year of his age, and the 22d of his Presidency.

Having announced this afflictive providence in only a part of our last Number, we again publish it.

Although Dr. Dwight had been greatly afflicted with his disease, for some time, especially at intervals, his death was sudden and unexpected. His disorder was local and incurable; his strong constitution was broken down by intensity of pain; yet he never murmured or complained; thus, exemplifying in his death, the Christian graces which have so distinguishingly adorned his life.

> Death! 'tis an awful theme to guilty man!!
> But to the saint, whose faith can pierce the veil,
> And view the Crown of Life which Jesus holds;
> The welcome herald of immortal joys.
> Thus welcome, sainted shade, was death to thee;
> For Sovereign Grace had sealed thy title sure.

His funeral was attended on Tuesday, the 14th inst. at 2 o'clock. Nothing could more strongly express the wounded feelings of the faculty and students of the College, and the community at large, occasioned by this irreparable loss, than the mournful solemnities of the day. Most of the stores and shops were shut, the usual business of the city was, in a great measure, suspended. Many of the clergy from the adjacent towns, and a vast concourse of people assembled at the centre meeting-house; where a feeling, and, we trust, an effectual fervent prayer was made by the venerable Dr. Trumbull: and an excellent and appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Chapin, from Heb. xiii. 7 8—"Whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation; Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day, and forever."

The services were concluded with a comprehensive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Elliott; and the Ode, entitled, The Dying Christian to his Soul. After which, the mournful train followed the hearse to the silent tomb, and left the relics of their much loved father and friend with the heavenly consolation, that in the Resurrection of the Just, it will put on immortality and be crowned in glory.

We forbear to enter upon a further delineation of the character and virtues of Dr. Dwight; hoping, and believing, that some able pen will shortly benefit the living by portraying them to the world.

*** The foregoing account of Dr. Dwight, is from the Religious Intelligencer, (published at New-Haven, Conn.) of the 15th Jan. inst. every page of which appears in the garb of mourning.

EXTRACTS FROM

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S GUIDE.

By the Rev. J. A. James, of Edgbaston, England.

Look round upon the crowd of *little immortals*, by whom you are constantly encircled every week; view them in the light, which the rays of inspired truth diffuse over their circumstances; follow them in imagination not only into the ranks of society, to act their humbler part in the great drama of human life; but follow them down into that valley, gloomy with the shadows of death, and from which they must come forth, "they that have done well, to everlasting life; but they that have done ill, to everlasting shame and contempt," and while you see them plunging into the bottomless pit, or soaring away to the celestial city, say, what should be the ultimate *object of a Sunday School teacher's exertions?* *P.* 48.

The ultimate object of a Sunday school teacher should be, in humble dependance upon divine grace, *to impart that religious knowledge; to produce those religious impressions; and to form those religious habits, in the minds of the children, which shall be crowned with the* SALVATION OF THEIR IMMORTAL SOULS. *P.* 49.

To train them up in the way of sincere and undefiled religion, is an object of such immense importance, that compared with this, an ability to read and write, or even all the refinements of life, have not the weight of a feather in their destiny.

Sunday schools, to be contemplated in their true light, should be viewed as *nurseries for the Church of God;* as bearing an intimate connexion with the *unseen world:* and as ultimately intended to people the realms of glory with "the spirits of just men made perfect." To judge of their value by any lower estimate; to view them merely as adapted to the perishing interests of mortality, is to cast the institution into the balances of atheism; to weigh them upon the sepulchre; and to pronounce upon their value, without throwing eternity into the scale. *P.* 50.

THE SALVATION OF THE IMMORTAL SOUL, a phrase than which one more sublime, or more interesting, can never drop from the lips or the pen of man, describes your last and noblest purpose.

You may, it is true, impart a knowledge of letters, and teach the children to read even the book of God; but to be the instrument of writing his laws upon their minds, and inscribing them upon their hearts, is an honor to which without true piety you cannot aspire. The teacher who is earnestly seeking the eternal salvation of his children, occupies a station as far above *his* level who seeks nothing more than their temporal advantage, as the angel flying through the midst of heaven is above the traveller who is toiling across the low and sandy desart. If I were to delineate, in picture, the emblem of a Sunday school teacher's duty and employment, I would represent Faith and Love, like the two angels that conducted Lot from Sodom, leading between them a poor child to the cross, and while one is directing his eye to the means of salvation, the other should be pointing him to the realms of eternal glory. But will this apply to you without decided personal religion? Oh no. If you are unconcerned about your own soul; if you gaze with a tearless eye upon the immortal ruins that lie within your own breast; how can it be expected you will mourn over the spiritual desolation you see in others? How can you teach an unknown God? How can you represent that Saviour as a pearl

of great price, which to you is a stone of stumbling? Can you illustrate in what manner the principles of divine truth should constrain the conscience, and engage the affections; how they should become the elements of a new existence, and be breathed into the nostrils of the soul as the breath of spiritual life? what, this without experimental religion? No. Of all things it is most applicable to vital piety; to be taught, it must be *felt*. And as you will be without *ability*, so in the absence of this qualification, you will be equally destitute of *inclination*, to seek the highest object of the institution. Can you feel disposed to alarm, to stimulate, to admonish others, in reference to the salvation of their souls, when every word brings back upon yourself the keen reproach, "Physician, heal thyself?" A jealous conscience would not endure the insult; and to keep peace in your own bosom, you must soon abandon those favors abroad, which you refuse to bestow at home. If then you would start in the career of wisdom, and become candidates for a prize, which excites the ambition of two contending worlds, first become wise unto salvation for yourselves, and then, as from this mighty impulse, seek the eternal welfare of the children; "for he that winneth souls is wise." P. 67-8.

It is vain to deny, and useless to conceal, that the office of a Sunday School teacher, is attended with no trifling sacrifices of ease and comfort, which unless they were previously foreseen, will, in all probability, soon drive them from the work. Should these pages meet the eye of any one who is about ignominiously to retire before the face of a few unexpected toils, I entreat him to consider the importance of the cause he is disposed to abandon. Let him meditate upon the worth of souls, and call up the interests of two worlds, which depend so much upon religious instruction, and then say, if he ought not to blush at the thought of retreating. Did the Son of God labor through a life of poverty, agonize in a death of torture, for immortal souls, and will you cast from you their interests because a little sacrifice of time and ease is required on the Sabbath? Can *you* pretend to fellowship with Christ! If selfishness has not chilled your blood at its fountain, let it rise into your cheek with the blush of holy shame, and be the signal from this hour for rallying your retreating benevolence.—P. 94-5.

In some cases young persons have quitted their office *because there were none in the school of equal standing with themselves in life.* What! shall pride, that disgusting and destructive vice be allowed admission to the field of mercy's sacred labors? What! must our very compassion be made dependant on the finery which the milliner, the jeweller, or the tailor can supply to a fellow laborer, in the cause of God and souls? That the frivolous & the gay should refuse to resort to a place where correspondent glitter is not to be found, is not surprising but to refuse to distrubute the benefits of instruction to the ignorant, and the blessings of salvation to the perishing, unless we have by our side one as well dressed as ourselves, seems the very climax of all that is absurd in human pride. Is this then a cause which can be ennobled by the spendor, or degraded by the obscurity, of its native supporters? Is it not enough that you are employed as the almoners of God's richest gifts, and engaged for the benefit of immortal interests? The loftiest seraph that glows, and burns in the temple above, if commissioned by his God, would accept with gratitude the office you are disposed to vacate, and in teaching the knowledge of his exalted Lord, would think himself most honorably employed, though his pupils were the poorest of children, and his associates the poorest of teachers.

If however you must have fellow-workers who are equals or superiors, you have only to look up with the eye of faith, and you would find yourself surrounded with ministers and missionaries; prophets and apostles; the wise and good of every age, who have all been pursuing, though in another way, the same grand object as you are seeking. And even all this what is it to the thought of being, although in the humblest sense, a fellow worker with God, and Christ, in the redemption of a lost and miserable world? P. 93.

Pride is a vice that does not dwell exclusively in kings houses, wear only soft raiment, and feed sumptuously every day upon lofty titles, fame or affluence: generated into the depravity of our nature, it accomodates itself to our circumstances, and adapts itself to our taste: it is found as often in the cottage, as in the mansion; and never having tasted the richer viands of loftier elevations, feeds with avidity upon the lowest distinctions, which raise one man above another. Consciousness of superiority, whatever be the object of comparison, in the element of this most hateful disposition; and this may be supplied even from the office of a Sunday School teacher. *P.* 133-4.

A spirit of earnest prayer should be the living soul of all your conduct. While your eye is fixed upon the children, your heart should be lifted up to God. You should sit down as between them and the Fountain of Life, and, while opening by introduction a channel to their hearts, seek to draw the living stream by prayer from heaven.

'Tis astonishing what an effect is produced, even on our own feelings by fervent prayer. It elevates in our minds, and endears to our heart, every object which it embraces. It is not the pleading of an hireling advocate, who, after the most eloquent appeals, receives his fee, and forgets his client; but the intercession of genuine charity, which is inflamed towards its object, by its own impassioned entreaties on its behalf.—Prayer will cherish all the tenderest sensibilities of the heart, and keep down the growth and influences of our natural selfishness. Did you come to the school every sabbath morning, like Moses from the mount, direct from the presence and the converse of God; bringing all the solemn tenderness with which you had supplicated for the children at the mercy-seat, what a character would be imparted to your deportment! The solemn air of eternity, irradiated with the beams of heavenly glory, would be visible upon your countenance; while the meekness of Jesus, and the mercy of his Gospel, breathed forth in all your language, would admonish the children, that it was not a time for them to trifle, when their teacher had came to them with a "message from God." *P.* 108 9.

Could you look at the aggregate of success, which has already followed these exertions, you would behold a scene which would fix your attention in silent wonder, or wrap your heart in transports of delight. It is a fact which abundant evidence confirms, that multitudes of children have already been converted to God, blessed for both worlds, and made happy for eternity, by means of Sunday School instruction. At the very moment when you are giving vent to the sighs of disappointment, and yielding to the influence of despondency, a thousand harps are struck in heaven by a band of glorified spirits, who received their first devout impressions in a Sunday School. Could you listen to their harmony, and gaze upon their beauty;—could you witness the seraphic glow which is diffused over their frame, and hear the rapturous praises which they pour forth to Him that sitteth upon the throne as often as they repeat the honored name of their beloved teacher, discouragement before such a scene would instantly van-

ish, and animated hope would fill its place. When you feel despondency creeping through your soul, send your imagination for one of these heavenly harpers, and by the song of her conversion, let her charm away the gloomy thoughts of your troubled breast. *P.* 140-1.

My fancy has sometimes presented me with this picture of a faithful teacher's entrance to the state of her everlasting rest. The agony of dissolution is closed, the triumph of faith completed, and the conquering spirit hastens to her crown. Upon the confines of the heavenly world, a form divinely fair awaits her arrival. Wrapt in astonishment at the dazzling glory of this celestial inhabitant, and as yet a stranger in the world of spirits, she inquires, "Is this Gabriel, chief of all the heavenly hosts, and am I honored with *his* aid to guide me to the throne of God?" With a smile of ineffable delight, such as gives fresh beauty to an angel's countenance, the mystic form replies, Dost thou remember little Elizabeth, who was in yonder world a Sunday scholar in thy class? Dost thou recollect the child who wept as thou talkedst to her of sin, and directed her to the cross of the dying Redeemer? God smiled with approbation upon the effort, and by his own Spirit sealed the impression upon her heart in characters never to be effaced. Providence removed her from beneath thy care, before the fruit of thy labor was visible. The seed, however, had taken root, and it was the business of another to water what thou didst sow. Cherished by the influence of heaven, the plant of religion flourished in her heart, and shed its fragrance upon her character. Piety, after guarding her from the snares of youth, cheered her amidst the accumulated trials of an afflicted life, supported her amidst the agonies of her last conflict, and elevated her to the mansions of immortality: and now behold before thee the glorified spirit of that poor child, who under God owes the eternal life on which she has lately entered, to thy faithful labors in the Sunday School; and who is now sent by our Redeemer to introduce thee to the world of glory, as thy first and least reward for guiding the once thoughtless, ignorant, wicked Elizabeth to the world of grace. Hail, happy spirit! Hail, favored of the Lord! Hail, deliverer of my soul! Hail to the world of eternal glory! *P.* 165-6.

I can trace the scene no further. I cannot paint the raptures produced in the honored teacher's bosom by this unexpected interview. I cannot depict the mutual gratitude and love of two such spirits meeting on the confines of heaven, much less can I follow them to their everlasting mansion, and disclose the bliss which they shall enjoy before the throne of God.

All this, and a thousand times more, is attendant upon the salvation of one single soul. Teachers, what a motive to diligence!

When the deeds of heroes shall be passed over in silence, or mentioned with reprobation; when poets, except those who have sung to the harp of piety; and philosophers, except such as have employed their researches to manifest the glory of the first cause, shall sink down without distinction in the general mass, then shall the holy useful teacher, attended by the children he had been the means of reclaiming, be presented before the face of an assembled universe, arrayed with infinite honor and glory; not the mighty hosts of patriarchs and prophets,—apostles and evangelists,—reformers and martyrs,—missionaries, pressing to receive their crowns, shall throw him into obscurity, or deprive him of his reward: but amidst surrounding millions he shall stand single and apart to receive the public plaudits of his judge: "Inasmuch as you have done it unto the least of these my brethren, you have done it unto me. Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." *P.* 180.

From the Christian Herald.

NEW-YORK FEMALE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Female Union Society for the promotion of Sabbath Schools, held their fourth Quarterly Meeting in Mr. Spring's Church, in Beekman-street, on Wednesday the 8th of January.

The Directresses, Treasurer, Secretaries, Visiting Committee, and upwards of 250 Teachers, with a numerous assembly of Ladies, attended.

The Rev. Mr. Soale made a short but suitable address to the Society, and offered up a prayer in their behalf; after which the Society proceeded to the business of the day.

266 scholars for punctual attendance and uniform good conduct received rewards from the hands of the Directresses.* Each class, preceded by its teachers, advanced up the middle aisle, and passed down the side aisle. The attention of the Society was then called to the reading of reports of the most encouraging description, from twenty three schools. Two schools sent no reports, but we understand they are increasing in numbers, and the scholars generally improving.

The extraordinary instances of improvement in the pupils, and resolutions on the part of the teachers to persevere in the good work, far surpass any thing heretofore reported to the Society. From the statements exhibited, there appear to be 3000 scholars nominally in the schools, of whom a large proportion regularly attend. The schools are amply supplied with teachers: and when vacancies occur, they are immediately filled by others who eagerly embrace the opportunity of sharing in this labor of love.

To enumerate the many cases of uncommon progress in learning to read the Scriptures, and wonderful powers of memory exhibited by the scholars, would trespass on the proper limits of this Report. The Committee will therefore pass over these, and call upon their Christian brethren and sisters, and fellow laborers in Sabbath Schools, to rejoice with them in the prospect of an abundant harvest from the seed sown during the year 1816, some of which they humbly trust, has already ripened, and by the Lord of the Harvest been separated from the tares, and gathered into the heavenly garner.

EXTRACT 1st.

In presenting the Fourth Report, which closes the first year of our existence as a Sabbath School, the Superintendant, and Teachers, cannot refrain from expressing their gratitude to God, for his goodness to them during the past year. They entered upon their duties with fear and trembling sensible of their own weakness, and of the great importance of the work they had undertaken. They looked for assistance to HIM who had graciously promised strength equal to their day, and they think they can say they have not looked in vain.

During the year, but one scholar has been removed by death; and the circumstances attending this case are so interesting as to render it important that they should be given to the Society.

Ann Fentine, a female of color, died Nov. 18th 1816, aged 13 years 5 months. She entered the school in April, and attended regularly until July, when she was confined to her room and died, with symptoms of consumption. Being early apprised of the probability that she would not re-

* In addition to the above number, 160 in the Methodist School, which is kept in Free School. No. 1 were rewarded by their Teachers, from the funds of a Cent Society, formed among themselves for that purpose.

cover, her mind became convicted of the importance of obtaining an interest in that Redeemer whom she had so much disregarded—so often rejected. She often attempted to pray, and frequently requested the privilege of conversing with pious people; but still the fear of death and the consciousness of sin, seemed the predominant exercises of her mind. On Sabbath evening, as far as can be determined, (about five or six weeks before she died) we have reason to believe that she became a child of God. Her exercises assumed an entirely different character;—she began to converse and to pray with an interest unknown before:—the fear appeared utterly extinguished—she greatly "rejoiced in hope of the glory of God." During her subsequent illness, her confidence was unwavering. Sometimes indeed, she complained of the temptations of Satan, and sometimes she lamented the severity of her bodily pain, but never in language that would leave a doubt of the reality of her faith. On the contrary, a total indifference to this world, together with a "desire to depart and to be with Christ," seemed in a great measure to predominate during the last weeks of her lingering life—so that pious persons, of various denominations, who visited her frequently, could not but be impressed with a conviction, unusually strong, that she had become a child of God. They were surprised at the greatness of the change, that had evidently taken place—they were affected with the frequent and solemn appeals which she made to her impenitent friends and acquaintance—and they could not but rejoice in what might be thought the untimely death of one so weak in body and yet so strong in spirit; so young in years, and yet so old in grace.—"Do not tell me," said she in her last moments, "that I am dying: I am only going home to my Father's house:—the angels stand ready to convey me home!—Go," continued she, "and tell my Jesus, I am coming to behold his beauty! There he is!" raising her hands for the last time, she exclaimed, "Redeem me—Redeem me," and expired! What an interesting and solemn warning is conveyed by this remarkable death to all, but especially to the young! And what a high encouragement does it afford to those, upon whom rest the responsibilities of gratuitous instruction, not to be "weary in well doing." "They that be wise, shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever!"

EXTRACT 2d.

The Superintendants and Teachers of Sabbath School, No. 1, Report—that at no period since its commencement has the state of their school been so flourishing as at present: the uniform good conduct and general punctuality of the scholars during the last quarter has far exceeded that of any former period. This we think is sufficiently proved by the unusual number this day assembled to receive the public approbation of the Society. With equal pleasure we observe, that the general improvement of our scholars has kept pace with their punctuality; and we believe one great cause is the introduction of the new tickets of approbation, and the plan of public rewards. A more than usual attention to divine things has also prevailed, among both children and adults. In the hearts of some we trust a good work of grace has been begun, which will be carried on until the day of Jesus Christ. After an address delivered to the scholars by our Pastor on the 30th Sept. last, Susan K—appeared much distressed and troubled in mind. The lady with whom she lived inquiring the cause, she answered, "O, I am such a sinner! I never heard such things before. He told me of every sin I ever committed;" she could not be prevailed upon to take

her supper; and was observed that night on her knees near an hour, earnestly engaged in prayer to God for the pardon of her sins.

One of our number who has been removed by death, we trust is now rejoicing before the throne of God and the Lamb. Her Bible was her constant companion on her sick bed. When a friend had prayed with her, she said, "O, that was a good prayer, it stengthened me." About an hour before her death, she clasped her afflicted mother around the neck, and said, "come, mother, will you go with me, we will go together." What shall we say to these things, but that the work in which we are engaged is the Lord's, and as his own work he has blessed it, yea, and it shall be blessed. "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto thy name, O Lord, be all the glory."

Extract 3d.

On Saturday the 7th of December, it pleased the Lord to remove one of our number from this to the eternal world! She was at school the Sabbath before, and as she was ill but about four days, we knew nothing of it until the morning after her death, when she was missed in her class. Her teacher upon inquiry was informed of the surprising event. Mr. S—, who statedly addresses our scholars every Sabbath afternoon, did not fail to improve this providence for solemnizing the minds of the children. He pressed home upon them in the most urgent manner the necessity of being constantly in a state of preparation for death. After service we took both males and females to the house of the deceased, when the principal part of the girls had viewed the corpse, Mr. S. again solemnly addressed them. We think it would have gratified the hearts of all good people to have seen the little attentive audience.

They walked in procession to the church yard in second street, where she was interred. At the grave Mr. S. again renewed his exhortation. May the Lord bless his providence and his word for the salvation of these little immortals!

We cannot omit the case of one, about thirteen years of age, who was taken sick about six weeks ago. She was in the Bible class. At the commencement of her sickness she was visited by her teacher, and likewise by Mr. S—, who conversed and prayed with her. She told him she was willing to die, but it was in such a stupid manner as not to give the least satisfaction that she was prepared for death. She was reduced so low that she lay speechless eleven days; after which the first words she uttered were these: "Mammy, God knows better what to do with me than you do; he knows every thing that is for the best, and now I am happy with the Lord." "O," said she, "how I want every body to feel as I do." To those present she said, "don't pray for me, pray for yourselves," and exhorted them to come to Christ in the right way.—After this mighty change Mr. S. visited her again: he asked her whether she was now willing to die? She replied, "just as God pleases—I am in his hands." He then reminded her that in the first stage of her sickness she had told him she was willing to die, and asked her whether she thought she was then prepared. She exclaimed, "Oh no!—If I had died then, I should have gone to hell;—I was a poor miserable sinner;—I had not come to Christ in the right way." She lays great stress upon the *right way*.

We have great reason to be jealous of sick-bed repentance, though doubtless there are some cases where it is genuine. We hope this is one. Let us pray for her, that her "faith fail not;" that she may be an ornament to the Christian character—a faithful example to her school-mates, and a

valuable and useful member of society. As we have just entered upon a new year, we desire to set forward with fresh vigor; we hope at the close of it to have abundant reason to exclaim, "What hath God wrought!"

EXTRACT 4th.

When we take a retrospect of the spiritual growth of our school, we cannot forbear exclaiming, "not unto us, not unto us, but to the Lord, who hath given the increase, be all the glory!"

A serious seeking after truth is evinced by the tear-filled eye, humble countenance, and deportment of many of the children; while others are earnestly recommending, to their young companions, the Saviour whom they have found to the joy of their souls.

But the blessing attending the Sabbath School is not confined to the scholars alone. Several of the teachers who are now earnestly seeking, or joyfully professing an interest in the Lord Jesus Christ, attribute their convictions to the exhortations given them here.

And all who are engaged in this labor of love acknowledge that it is the means of quickening and establishing their own faith.

We believe we are justified in observing, that no moral institution in our city will bring more sheaves to the heavenly Garner, than the United Sabbath Schools.

Having such a glorious harvest in prospect, fellow-laborers, "let us not grow weary in well-doing, but work while it is called to-day, being assured that we shall reap if we faint not."

EXTRACT 5th.

Among the adults there are two who appear to realize in a very serious manner the privilege which they enjoy in coming to the school. One has been a member of the Church for some time, and manifests by her anxiety to be enabled to read God's holy word, that she loves its precious truths. The other appears to be seriously impressed with a sense of eternal things, and ascribes her first convictions, under Divine Providence, to the instructions which she has received at the school.

EXTRACT 6th.

October 13, 1816, we had the pleasure of seeing Sarah C—(one of the adult scholars mentioned in our last report) openly professing her love to her Lord and Saviour, by being buried with him in baptism. On the month following we had the pleasure of seeing a child 11 years old, evincing to the world her attachment for a crucified Redeemer; She was baptized, and joined the church; but having been obliged to go to service, she has left the school.

From present appearances we have every reason to hope we shall see several more following their good example.

EXTRACT 7th.

Both the adults and the children are greatly improved in propriety of behavior, and in plain and profitable learning; while the great end and object of all our exertions, the salvation of the soul, has not been neglected.

Their attention during divine worship, and the pleasure they discover, from the instructions given them by their teachers, fully prove this fact.—We are induced to believe that the care bestowed on the children, has also been beneficial to some of the parents, as they are observed to attend the house of God, which, before the school was opened, they seldom or ever visited.

DELINEATION OF INFIDELITY.

Extract from an excellent Sermon, delivered before the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of Pennsylvania, by the Rev. Frederick Beasly, D.D. Prevost of the University of Pennsylvania.

"Infidelity is the true antichrist, of which all other antichrists are but counterparts. Ever since the days of old Celsus, and even from the apostolic age, it has existed in the church of Christ, but has never until of late, been completely unveiled. Infidelity is that power which maintains a firm perpetual league with the grand adversary of God and man. Like him, an apostate spirit fallen from its primitive dignity, it wages incessant war against heaven and all holy things. To accomplish its plans of hostility against Christ and his heavenly kingdom, it has had recourse to numberless stratagems. Sometimes it has essayed secretly to undermine the holy religion of the Saviour; at other times, it has assailed it with open violence. Sometimes it has assumed the form of an angel of light, and under this disguise gained admission among the hosts of the Lord, and tried to seduce them from their allegiance and duty to him; other times appearing in his genuine shape, as an angel of darkness, has spit against them its bitterest venom. But if you wish to see disclosed the deep malignity of infidelity, and those secret designs by which it is always actuated, altho' sometimes it dares not openly avow them, you must trace its footsteps through the continent of Europe in recent times. There it has exhibited its real character, there developed its baleful fruits. And what is infidelity or the true antichrist, is there disclosed to view, rising out of the rank and venomous bosom of the modern school! At one time it is a demon, which, not contented with tearing from their foundations all the sacred establishments of the world, would wage impious war against the government of God, would demolish his awful throne, and strike him from the universe; at another time, it is a Moloch, delighting in the blood of the saints, immolating human victims to sate its cruel appetite. It walks perpetually to and fro on the earth, the most active spirit that co-operates with the prince of darkness, in effecting his purposes of ruin. Temples, altars, sacrifices, all sacred institutions, are the objects of its irreconcilable hatred. These it pursues with exterminating virulence. It enters with deadly intent also within the precincts of civil society. It would sever the strongest bonds which connect mankind together. Its progress there has been marked with revolutions, with anarchy, and with blood. A missionary from the dominions of chaos and ancient night, it would restore their confused and tumultuous reign. Nor does infidelity here stop its course. Like a malignant genius, it essays to extend its sway into the bosom of man, and disturb its peace. It would extinguish all his hopes, blast his best prospects, and dry up all the fountains of his comfort. It sounds its raven voice over the bed of the sufferer, the knell to all his expectations of succor. Whilst with one hand, it would wrest from the mouth of man the purest cups of his enjoyment, with the other it would pour out those vials, that would give tenfold bitterness to his sorrows. The poor it would render hopeless, the wretched inconsolable, the bereaved desperate. It would draw the curtain of midnight (if I may speak so) over the hemisphere of man's lot. Through it no ray of light could penetrate to cheer him. When infidelity has thus despoiled man of his sweetests enjoyments, and infused a deeper-tinged gall into his sorrows it would cut him off from all intercourse with God; it would convert the heavens into a canopy of brass, against which all his importunities & complaints would strike & die away in fruitless reverberation, no ear of di-

vine mercy being found there to receive them. And, to conclude this work of horror, when infidelity has thus stripped man of all his hopes, consolations, and his best enjoyments; when it has transformed the earth into a dungeon, in which he is immured without being visited by a single ray of light, it follows him even to the bed of death. It sounds in his ears the most dismal omens. It dashes from his lips the last drop of consolation which can mitigate the sharpness of that bitter draught. It goes still farther—it exhibits its gloomy form even amidst the repositories of the dead. With ruthless hand, it would extinguish all those lights that cheer the fainting spirit, as she pursues her trembling way through that dreary passage. It would snatch the keys of death and the grave from the hand of Him who bears them, as trophies of that victory he has obtained over them, and conduct mankind into their silent chambers; and then, bolting, irreversibly bolting the gates of heaven against them, would there leave them to worms, to rottenness, and oblivion. As watchmen on the walls of Zion, should you not guard against the approach of so dreadful an enemy?"

TRIUMPH OF GRACE.

Originally from the Richmond (Va.) Monitor.

In the month of June 1812, a minister of eminence delivered in the Capitol a discourse on this text, "There is one God and one mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus." After a sublime description of the great I AM, and a just and lively portrait of man in a state of nature, as an alien and a rebel to his God, the gracious plan of salvation through Faith, flowed in animated strains from his hallowed lips. Believers rejoiced and were built up on their most holy foundation; Infidels were shaken: some, doubtless, secretly ejaculated 'what shall I do to be saved:' and others had they spoken, would have said "thou almost persuadest me to be a Christian." Before he closed, he stated to his auditors that he would relate to them facts which came under his own observation, which in his judgment, aptly displayed the all-important truths he had made the subject of their consideration.

"In the State of North Carolina there lately lived a young man of splendid native genius; his parents were opulent and affectionate, their wealth was liberally dispensed to procure the best of instructors the continent of America could furnish, to guide the studies and perfect the talents of this promising hope of their declining years. At one of the most celebrated universities to the north, he rapidly traced the circle of science, and obtained his diploma with more than usual eclat. But alas, with all his acquirements, he knew nothing of himself or of his God. The seductions of Deism had early insinuated themselves through the fatal eloquence of a Hume, a Rousseau, and a Voltaire. He returned clothed with learning and persuasive powers, not to ornament religious society. Revealed religion was the sport of his fancy and the subject of his keenest satire. He had youth, health, & all that the world esteems. He looked forward with exultation to a long and honorable life. But how different was the destiny that awaited him in the eternal purpose of him who creates and can destroy. He was suddenly attacked by a hemorrhage of the lungs, which continued to increase, so that the most eminent of the faculty and he himself despaired of his recovery. At the approach of death, sable darkness rested on eternity; his moral scheme faded as the baseless fabric of a vision. In this awful state of agonized suspense I was sent for, by his earnest request. As it had pleased the Author of all good to direct my steps near the mansion of woe, I soon arrived; but my heart was pained with the affecting

intelligence, that it was too late. The blood was then gushing in such a torrent that nature must rapidly be exhausted, or suffocation ensue from the want of power to discharge its copious evacuations. I was soon cheered with the glad tidings that what no remedy could retard, had, as it were, by miracle stopped of itself, and that the patient was quiet. I was introduced into his chamber directly, as he would take no denial, so soon as he learned that I was in the house. O, my friend, said he, as I approached, how thankful I am for your kindness in visiting the most miserable of mortals. You know all my former sentiments of the Bible—I feel I am about to die and all my former philosophic hopes desert me—I am about to launch into a boundless ocean without the glimmer of a solitary star to guide me—I am about to plunge into a deep profound, and there is no foundation on which to rest. Do my dear sir, open to me the plan of salvation, as you understand it in the sacred volume. I directly obeyed the welcome injunction, and preached faith in a crucified Jesus, who, though to the Jews a stumbling block, and to the Greeks foolishness, yet to those who believe, is the power of God and the wisdom of God. His attention was unremitted, and he vehemently exclaimed as I closed, Oh! in how different a light do I now view those things. I am truly persuaded they are from God, but I cannot apply them to myself, in as much as I am too great a sinner; and it must be inconsistent with the justice of God, to pardon in the agonies of death, a creature who has ungratefully used his abundant gifts to revile and deride the mercy manifested through a Redeemer.

"I remarked that so soon as the light of the Spirit shone into the heart of any poor depraved creature, (for there is by nature no difference) that he saw himself a helpless sinner, and he had cause to take encouragement therefrom, to call mightily on him who is able to save to the uttermost, all who feel the burden of their sins and would come unto God by him—that this inestimable truth had been illustrated by an acceptance of one of the thieves who was crucified at the same time with our Saviour, who received Grace to acknowledge the justice of his damnation, and to ask for pardon. He was silent and seemed deeply to meditate for a moment, and cried out in agonizing and broken exclamations, alas! that man was ignorant and had not been taught the beauty of virtue; he was poor, and too easily encouraged by evil example to plunder that his necessities might be supplied—but above all, he had never seen nor heard of a Saviour until the moment of his suffering. My case is the reverse of this. I had a liberal education, opulent and tender parents and in a word, I have often heard the name of Christ preached in vain. God could extend mercy to this thief; to me the wrath of his indignant justice belongs. His agitations then became so violent that the alarming symtoms of his disorder returned and I was compelled to retire. In mercy, however, he had an interval, and I was urged to return. He looked on me with haggard eye. I am on the rack, he said, and no hope—Oh! pray for me. I then addressed a sin pardoning God in broken accents—my cries uttered in weakness were raised in strength, and the sceptre was held out to this forlorn son of Adam. He was calm and meditative during the exercise of prayer, and when I looked on him at the conclusion, his darkness was dispelled by the Sun of Righteousness who had risen on his benighted soul with healing in his beams. Jesus had said, be not afraid, it is I—the tempest was hushed into peace, and he with a heaven-born smile declared that he felt unspeakable joy. My burden, says he, has been taken off. I feel that I can enter on Eternity with transport. Are these, said he, evidences of the pardon of sin? I told him that a power to rejoice in the Redeemer, as he had expressed, was certainly the evidence of faith, and that I would give him the hand of fellowship as born of God and heir of the promises. He was tranquil during my stay, and his testimonies rose to successive fullness, until he shouted and gloried in rapturous praises to the richness of the mercy of God in Christ—and on my departure he said, may God spare you for a blessing to his people—You have been the instrument of recalling the most distant wanderer—Go, my esteemed friend, raise your voice and proclaim to my deluded associates and to all the world, that I who during my whole life had rejected my Redeemer, was, in my dying moments enabled by His unmeritedness Grace to believe on him for a remission of my mountain of sins, and that cleansed by his precious blood I entered eternity with joy unspeakable and full of glory'—In this happy state he died.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

SANGERFIELD, FEBRUARY 3, 1817.

Omission.—The obituary notice of Dr. Strong, page 340, should have been credited to the Connecticut Courant. This was necessary in order for the reader to understand that the word "Died in this city" referred to the city of Hartford Conn.

Our readers will understand that this paper will complete the first quarter of the Intelligencer. We purpose, however, to continue it weekly without intermission until July next; in order that the date of the paper may become even with that of the Monitor. The reader will see that this No. of the paper is dated Feb 3d. but this No. of the Monitor is for Jan.

LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

PETITIONS &c—Of inhabitants of the western district, against restricting the Utica insurance company from banking—Of M. Schnip, to be vested with property belonging to his late wife—Of C. Eldridge, for liberty to build a dam over Chenango river—Of the bar and court of Genesee, for an additional term of common pleas—Of inhabitants of Parma, for a division of said town—Of inhabitants of Greenwich, for an alteration in the time of holding their town meetings—Of inhabitants of Argyle, that a part of said town may be annexed to Greenwich—Of Hannah Dumont, for remuneration for a deficiency in a lot of land sold to her husband by the state—Of the Oneida turnpike company, for the privilege of taxing their stock, and the extension of the time for completing their road—Of the executors of E. L'Hommedieu, for permission to sell real estate—Of Jonas Williams and others, for the incorporation of an insurance company at Buffalo—Of E. B Shelton and others, for the incorporation of the Springfield agricultural society.

Friday, Jan 17.

The bill relative to the trustees of Kingston, and to regulate sheriff's fees in Ulster county, was passed.

PETITIONS &c.—Of George W. Gains, for compensation for the revolutionary services of his father—Of Richard Freeman, for compensation for like services—Of Jonathan Platt, late sheriff of Tioga, for remuneration for certain expenditures—Of Jeremy Rockwell, for $401 83, expended by him on a public road—Of George Schroeppel, for permission to erect a dam across Oneida river—Of inhabitants of the western district, against restricting the Utica Insurance Company from banking.

On motion of Mr. Pendleton, a committee was appointed to inqire whether any, and if any, what legislatve provision is necessary to prevent or limit the circulation of small notes, and notes of individuals in the form of bank notes.

PETITIONS, &c.—Of Charles Baker, to be confirmed in certain real estate—Of inhabitants of Bedford, for amendments to the law for suppressing vice and immorality—Of the judges, &c. in Weschester, that a term of common pleas may be holden in said county in January, instead of December—Of the Eagle Manufacturing Company, to be restored to their corporate rights forfeited by the non-election of directors—Of Mary Black and children, for a grant of lands for the military services of James Black—Of inhabitants of Washington and Warren, for the establishment of a bank at Sandy-Hill—Of Eliza Upton, that her children may be authorised to inherit real estate, her husband being an alien—Of the supervisors of Oneida, for a a law to regulate the taxing the stock of manufactoring companies—Of supervisors of Tioga, for an alteration in their day of meeting.

A meeting for the same purpose of that at Ontario was holden at Utica on the 24th ult. when the following resolves were passed, viz.

Resolved, That this meeting heartily concur in the sentiments expressed by the inhabitants of the county of Ontario.

Resolved That a Committee be chosen to draft a Memorial to the Legislature of this state, expressive of their continued confidence in the practicability of the contemplated Canal, and their ardent desire that the legislature would take measures for the completion of the same. (A committee was appointed accordingly.)

DISTRESSING INCIDENT.

A truly distressing and meloncholy event transpired on Wednesday the 11th ult. in the woods between the Laurel and Atkenton's forks of Big stilliwater near Westchester, Tuskarawas county, Ohio.—The circumstances are these; a Mr. Townsend, and a Mr. Wells went out in company a hunting—They had separated a little distance. Mr. Townsend espying a flock of turkeys had lain down apparently with the intention of shooting imitating the noise of a turkey in order to draw them closer. Mr Wells, at the same time coming up, saw the turkeys, and espying the head of Mr. Townsend just rising above the ground in order to fire himself: he unfortunately mistook the movement of his friend's head for the motion of a turkey; whereupon levelling his piece and firing he pierced the head of Mr. Townsend who expired before Mr. Wells had time to run to him:

Cadiz Infor.

CHARLESTON Dec. 28.

FATAL OCCURRENCE—A jury of inquest was held on Saturday morning, on the body of William Millgroves, a native of Bristol, (Eng.) one of the crew of the British brig Waterloo, laying dead upon the deck of the brig Hope, of New-York, at Crafts' wharf. After a patient investigation, the jury returned a verdict in substance, that the deceased had come to his death, by being shot in his right side, by Thomas Hatchman, mate of the schr. Jefferson, lying in the same dock. On this verdict, and the evidence connected with it, Hatchman was committed to jail, to take his trial at the next court of session; Captian Parker, commander of the schooner, was held to bail, to give evidence in the case on the trial. The facts connected with this unfortunate transaction appear to be these:—A hog had fallen or jumped overboard, about 10 o'clock the preceding evening from the British brig Thomas Naylor, which was found by some of the crew of that vessel to have been taken up by Mr. H. the mate of the Jefferson; they accordingly demanded it as their property; but the manner of making the demand, being considered offensive by the mate, he refused it to them. A similar demand, made by the captain of the Thomas Naylor, was also refused. This, it appears irritated the seamen, and being joined by others, they proceeded between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, on board the brig Hope, lying near the schooner Jefferson, and made a third demand, threatening to take the hog by force, if it was not voluntarily given up. While this was passing the mate of the of the schooner fired upon and wounded William Millgroves, and the fire being repeated several times, he was mortally wounded, fell upon the deck, and expired. The Captain and Mate of the schooner were taken by the City Guard, and retained at the guard-house until Saturday forenoon, when the latter examined before J. H. Mitchell, Esq. was committed to jail This unfortunate affair, arising from so trivial a circumstance, has produced a very unpleasant sensation; but we abstain from comment; the fate of the prisoner will be decided by a jury of his country The Jefferson is a coasting schooner and had just arrived from Combahee her crew, excepting the captain and mate, blacks.

The body of Millgroves was carried to the grave on Saturday evening, shrouded in an union jack, and, followed by the crews of the different British vessels in the harbor; whose flags were displayed at half mast on this melancholy occasion.

N. Y. Spectator.

UNACCOUNTABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 8

On the 25th ult. a Chaise, together with a greater part of the harness was found in a piece of woods, remote from any road or dwelling-house, in the south-easterly part of South Hadley, where, from circumstances, it is conjectured it must have been more than a month A few rods from the chaise was found a trunk, broken open and empty, on the bottom of which was branded "E. Frost." The adjacent woods and fields have been searched by the inhabitants—but nothing further discovered, excepting a few small articles of no value, a paper, purporting to be a receipt from, ——to Thomas Lancaster, dated Ellington, Dec. 1815—and part of the envelope of a letter which seems to have been directed to Thomas Lancaster. A stranger, calling himself by this name, apparently in a state of partial derangement about the 20th of Nov. last, tarried over night at the house of Mr. John S. Abbe, in the north part of Springfield, from whence he started in the morning with the same chaise Nothing further is known of him. The chaise and harness are old, and of little value.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

On Monday, Mr. Elmendorf, from the joint committee appointed at the extra session upon this branch of the Governor's Speech, made a report upon this subject, which we intend to publish as soon as our limits will permit. It was accompanied with a bill, exempting the buildings of cotton and woollen factories from taxation, and the workmen employed in them from militia duty, highway tax and from serving as jurors in justices courts. The three following resolutions are embodied in the report.

"*Resolved*, That our senators in congress be instructed, and the delegates of this state requested, to use their influence, at the present session of the national legislature, to obtain efficient protection for the infant manufactories of the United States, particularly woollen and cotton, either by a permanent augmentation of the duties upon certain goods or by the prohibition of such woollen and cotton goods from foreign countries, as can be supplied by our own manufactories

"*Resolved*, That the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the Assembly, subscribe the said resolution in behalf of the legislature, and transmit it to our senators and representatives in congress.

"*Resolved*, that it be earnestly recommended to the members of the legislature, and all officers of government of this state, and the members of the senate and house of representatives of this state in congress, to clothe themselves, when acting in their public capacities, in the manufacturing goods of our own country; and to take all practicable means to cause them to be extensively introduced into general and domestic use, in preference to those of foreign importation.

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